

HIS MAJESTIES
DECLARATION

To all His loving SUBJECTS,

Occasioned by a false and scandalous Imputation laid upon His Majestie, of an Intention of Raising or Leavying War against His Parliament, and of having raised Force to that end.

ALSO,

His Majesties Declaration and Profession, together with that of the Lords and others of His Councell there present, disavowing any Preparations or Intentions of Leavying War against His two Houses of Parliament.



LONDON:

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the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by
the Assignes of JOHN BILL.
MDCXLII.

Great Brit. Crown, 1625-29 (Ch. 1) 1/2



His Majesties Declaration to all His loving Subjects, occasioned by a false & scandalous Imputation laid upon His Majestie of an Intention of raising or leavying War against His Parliament, and of having raised Force to that end.

Published at His Court at York, the 16. day
of June. 1642.

Though we have these last seven Moneths met with so many severall Encounters of strange and unusuall Declarations, under the Names of both Our Houses of Parliament, that we should not be amazed at any new Prodigious of that kinde; And though their last of the 26. of May, gave us a fair warning, that the Contrivers of it, having spent all their Stock of bitter and reproachfull Language upon us, we were to expect they should now break out into some bold and disloyall Actions against us; And having by that Declaration (as far as in them lies) debested us of that preeminence and authority, which God, the Law, the Custome and Consent of this Nation had placed in us, and assumed it to themselves, that they should likewise with expedition put forth the fruits of that supream Power, for the violating and suppressing that

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that power they despised (an effect of which Resolution their wilde Declaration against Our Proclamation concerning the pretended Ordinance for the Militia, and the punishing of the Proclaimers appears to be) yet we must confesse, in their last attempt (we speak of the last we know, they may probably since, or at this present have out-done that too) they have out-done what we conceive was their present Intention; And whosoever hears of Propositions and Orders for bringing in of Money or Plate to maintain Horse, Horsemen, and Arms for the preservation of the publike Peace, or for the defence of the King, and both Houses of Parliament (such is their Declaration, or what else they please to call it, of the 10. of June) will surely beleefe the Peace of this Kingdom to be extremely shaken, and (at least) the King himself to be consulted with, and privie to these Propositions; But we hope, that when Our good Subjects shall finde, that this goodly Pretence of The defence of the King, is but a specious Bait to seduce weak and inconsiderate Men into the highest Acts of Disobedience and Disloyaltie against us, and of Violence and Destruction upon the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom, they will no longer be captivated by an implicate Reverence to the name of both Houses of Parliament, but will carefully examine, and consider what number of Persons are present, and what Persons are prebalent in those Consultations, and how the Debates are probably managed, from whence such horrid and monstrous Conclusions do result, and will (at least) weigh.

weigh the Reputation, Wisdom, and Affection of
thole, who are notoriously known, out of the very
horror of their proceedings to have withdrawn
themselves, or by their skill and violence to be
driven from them and their Counsells.

Whilist their Fears and Jealousies did arise, or
were infused into the People from discourses of the
Rebels in Ireland, of shippers at Rotterdam, of
forces from Denmark, France or Spain (how impro-
bable and ridiculous soever that bundle of Infor-
mation appeared to all wise and knowing Men)
tis no wonder, if the easinesse to deceive, and the
willingnesse to be deceived did prebail over many
of Our weak Subjects, to beleebe that the Dan-
gers, which they did not see, might proceed from
Causes, which they did not understand: But for
them to Declare to all the world, that we intend
to make War against Our Parliament (whilist
we sit still complaining to God Almighty of the in-
jury offered to us, and to the very being of Parlia-
ments) and that we have already begun actually
to leaue forces both of Horse and foot (whilist
we have onely in a legall way provided a smaller
Guard for the security of Our own Person, so
neer a Rebellion at Hull, then they have had, with-
out lawfull authority, above these eight Moneths,
upon imaginary and impossible dangers) to impose
upon Our Peoples sense, as well as their under-
standing, by telling them, we are doing that which
they see we are not doing, and intending that they
all know (as much as Intentions can be known)
we are not intending, is a boldnesse, agreeable to

no power, but the omnipotencie of those Votes, whose absolute Supremacie hath almost brought confusion upon King and people, and against which, no knowledge in matter of fact, or consent and authority in matter of Law they will endure shall be opposed.

We have upon all occasions with all possible Expressions professed Our fast and unshaken Resolutions for peace; And we do again (in the presence of Almighty God Our Maker and Redeemer) assure the world, that we have no more thought of making a war against Our Parliament, then against Our own Children, That we will maintain and observe the Acts assented to by us this Parliament without Violation, of which, that for the frequent assembling of Parliaments is one; And that we have not, or shall not have any thought of using any force, unless we shall be driven to it for the security of Our Person, and for the defence of the Religion, Laws, and Liberty of the Kingdom, and the just Rights and Priviledges of Parliament: And therefore we hope the Malignant Party, who have so much despised Our Person, and usurped Our Office, shall not by their specious fraudulent Insinuations prevail with Our good Subjects, to give credit to their wicked Assertions, and so to contribute their Power and Assistance for the ruine and destruction of us and themselves.

For Our Guard about Our Person (which not so much their Example as their Provocation enforced us to take) tis known it consists of the prime Gentry

Gentry (in Fortune and Reputation) of this County, and of One Regiment of Our trained Bands, who have been so far from offering any affronts, injuries, or disturbance to any of Our good Subjects, that their principall end is to prevent such; and so may be security, can be no grievance to Our People. That some ill affected Persons, or any Persons have been employed in other parts to raise Troops under colour of Our service, or have made large (or any) Offers of Reward and Preferment to such as will come in, is (for ought we know, and as we beleve) an untruth devised by the Contrivers of this false Rumour; we disabow it, and are confident there will be no need of such Art or Industry to induce Our loving Subjects, when they shall see us oppressed, and their Liberties and Laws confounded, (and till then we shall not call on them) to come in to us, and to assist us.

For the Delinquents, (whom we are said with an high and forcible hand to protect) let them be named, and their Delinquencie, and if we give not satisfaction to Justice, when we shall have received satisfaction concerning Sir John Horham by his legall Triall, then let us be blamed: But if the Deligne be (as it is well known to be) after we have been driven by force from Our City of London, and kept by force from Our Town of Hull, to protect all those who are Delinquents against us, and to make all those Delinquents who attend on us, or execute Our lawfull Commands; we have great reason to be
satisfied

satisfied in the truth and justice of such Accusation; lest to be Our servant, and to be a Delinquent grow to be Terms so convertible, that in a short time we be left as naked in attendance, as they would have us in power, and so compell us to be waited on onely by such whom they shall appoint and allow, and in whose presence we should be more miserably alone, then in desolation it self.

And if the seditious Contrivers and Fomenters of this Scandall upon us, shall have (as they have had) the power to mis-lead the major Part present of either or both Houses, to make such Orders, and send such Messages and Messengers, as they have lately done, for the Apprehension of the great Earls and Barons of England, as if they were Rogues or Felons; And whereby persons of Honour and Quality are made Delinquents, meerly for attending upon us, and upon Our Summons, whilst other men are forbid to come neer us (though obliged by the Duty of their places and Oaths) upon Our lawfull Commands: It is no wonder if such Messengers are not very well entreated, and such Orders not obeyed; neither can there be a surer, and a cunninger way found out to render the Authority of both Houses scorned and vilified, then to assume to themselves (meerly upon the Authority of the name of Parliament) a Power monstrous to all understandings, and to do Actions, and to make Orders Evidently and Demonstrably contrary to all known Law and Reason, (As to take up Arms against us under colour of defending us, To
cause

cause Money to be brought in to them, and to forbid Our own Money to be paid to us, or to Our use, under colour that we will imploy it ill; To beat us, and sterbe us for Our own good, and by Our own Power and Authority) which must in short time make the greatest Court, and the greatest Person cheap, and of no estimation.

Who those sensible Men are of the publike Calamities, of the Violations of the Priviledges of Parliament, and the Common Liberty of the Subject, who have been baffled & injured by Malignant men, and Cavaliers about us, we cannot imagine; And if those Cavaliers are so much without the fear of God and Man, and so ready to commit all manner of Outrage and violence, as is pretended, Our Government ought to be the more esteemed, which hath kept them from doing so; in so much as we beleebe no person hath cause to complain of any injurie, or of any damage in the least degree, by any man about, or who hath offered his service to us: All which being duely considered, if the Contrivers of these Propositions and Orders had been truly sensible of the Obligation which lyes upon them, in Honour, Conscience, and Dutie, according to the high Trust reposed in them by us and Our People, they would not have published such a sense and apprehension of imminent danger, when themselves in their consciences know that the greatest and (indeed) only danger which threatens this Church and State, the blessed Religion and Liberty of Our People, is in their own desperate and seditious designs, and

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would

would not endesboure upon such weak and ground-
lesse reasons to seduce Our good Subjects from
their Affection and Loyalty to us, to run them-
selves into Actions unwarrantable and destru-
ctive to the Peace and foundation of the Com-
wealth.

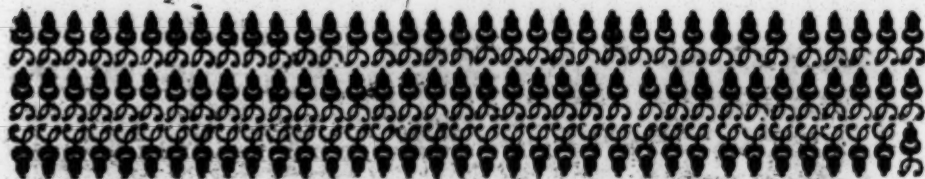
And that all Our loving Subjects may see
how causelesse and groundlesse this scandalous
Rumour and Imputation of Our raising War
upon Our Parliament is, We have with this
Our Declaration caused to be Printed the Testi-
mony of those Lords, and other Persons of Our
Councell, who are here with us, who being up-
on the Place, could not but discover such Our
Intentions and Preparations, and cannot be su-
spected for their Honours and Interests to com-
bine in such mischievous and horrid Resolutions:
And therefore We straightly charge and command
all Our loving Subjects upon their Allegiance,
and as they will answer the contrary at their Pe-
rils, That they yeeld no obedience or consent to
the said Propositions and Orders, and that they
presume not (under any such Pretences, or by
colour of any such Orders) to raise or leaue any
Horse or Men, or to bring in any Money or Plate
to such purpose: But if, notwithstanding this
Clear Declaration and Evidence of Our Inten-
tions, these Men (whose Designe it is to compell
us to raise War upon Our Parliament (which all
their skill and malice shall never be able to effect)
shall think fit by these Alarms to awaken us to a
more necessary care of the defence of Our Self and
Our

Our people, and shall themselves (under colour of Defence) in so unheard of a manner provide (and seduce others to do so too) to offend us, having given us so lively Testimony of their Affections what they are willing to do, when they have once made themselves able; All Our good Subjects will think it necessary to look to Our Self: And We do then excite all Our well affected people, according to their Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie, and according to their solemn Vow and Protestation (whereby they are obliged to defend Our Person, Honour and Estate) to contribute their best Assistance to the Preparations necessary for the opposing and suppressing of the Traiterous Attempts of such wicked and Malignant Persons, who would destroy our Person, Honour and Estate, and engage the whole Kingdom in a Civil War, to satisfie their own lawlesse Furie and Ambition, and so rob Our good Subjects of the blessed fruit of this present Parliament, which they already in some degree have, and might still reap, (to the abundant satisfaction and joy of the whole Kingdom) if such wicked hands were not ready to ruine all their possession, and frustrate all their hopes.

We do therefore declare, That whosoever, of what degree or quality soever, shall then upon so urgent and visible necessity of Ours, and such an apparent distraction of the Kingdom, (caused and begotten by the malice & contrivance of this Malignant partie) bring in to us, and Our use, ready Money or Plate, or shall underwrite to furnish any

number of Horse, Horse-men and Armes for the preservation of the publike peace, the defence of Our Person, and the vindication of the Priviledge and freedom of Parliament, we shall receive it as a most acceptable service, and as a testimonie of his singular affection to the Protestant Religion, the Lawes, Liberties and Peace of the Kingdom, and shall no longer desire the continuance of that affection, then we shall be ready to justifie and maintain those with the hazard of Our life.

And we do further Declare, that whosoever shall then bring in any sums of Money or plate to assist us in this great extremity, shall receive consideration after the Rate of 8 l. per Cent. for all such Monies as he shall furnish us withall, and shall upon the payment of such money to such Persons, whom we shall appoint to receive the same, receive security for the same by good lawfull Assurance of such of our Lands, Forests, Parks, and Houses, as shall be sufficient for the same, and more reall security then the name of Publike Faith given without us and against us, as if we were no part of the Publike; And besides we shall alwayes look upon it as a service most affectionately and seasonably performed for the preservation of us and the Kingdom: But we shall be much gladder that their submission to those Our Commands, and their desisting from any such Attempt of raising Horse or Men, may ease all Our good Subjects of that Trouble, Charge and vexation.



His Majesties Declaration and Profession, dis-
avowing any Preparations or Intentions in
Him to leavie War against His
Houses of Parliament.



Here having been many Rumours spread, and Informations given, which may have induced many to beleieve, That We intend to make War against Our Parliament; We professe before God, and declare to all the World, That We alwayes have, and do abhor all such Designes, and desire all Our Nobility and Council, who are here upon the place, to declare whether they have not been witnesses of Our frequent and earnest Declarations and Professions to this purpose; whether they see any colour of Preparations, or Counsels that might reasonably beget a belief of any such Designe, and whether they be not fully perswaded, that We have no such Intention; But that all Our Endeavours (according to Our many Professions) tend to the firm and constant settlement of the true Protestant Religion, the just Priviledges of Parliament, the Libertie of the Subject, the Law, Peace and Prosperitie of this Kingdom. *Given at Our Court at York this fifteenth of June, 1642.*



The Declaration and Profession of the Lords
and others of His Majesties most Honourable
Privie Councill, now present at *York*, dis-
avowing any Preparations or Intentions in
His Majestic to leavie War against His
PARLIAMENT.



Whose Names are underwritten, in
Obedience to His Majesties desire,
and out of the Dutie which we owe
to his Majesties Honour, and to
Truth, being here upon the place, and
Witnesses of His Majesties frequent
and earnest Declarations and Profes-
sions of His abhorring all Designes of making War upon
His Parliament, and not seeing any colour of Preparati-
ons or Counsels that might reasonably beget the belief
of any such Designtie, do professe before God, and testi-
fie to all the World, That we are fully perswaded that
His Majestic hath no such Intention, but that all His En-
deavours tend to the firm and constant settlement of the
true Protestant Religion, the just Priviledges of Parlia-
ment,

ment, the Libertie of the Subject, the Law, Peace and Prosperitie of this Kingdom.

York, June fifteenth, 1642.

Lo. Keeper.
Du. Richmond.
Marq. Hertford.
Lo. Gr. Chamberlain.
Ea. Cumberland.
Ea. Bathe.
Ea. Southampton.
Ea. Dorset.
Ea. Salisbury.
Ea. Northampton.
Ea. Devonshire.
Ea. Cambridge.
Ea. Bristoll.
Ea. Cläre.
Ea. Westmerland.
Ea. Barkshire.
Ea. Monmouth.
Ea. Rivers.
Ea. Dover.
Ea. Carnarvon.
Ea. Newport.

Lo. Mowbray & Matravers
Lo. Willoughby of Eresby.
Lo. Grey of Ruthin.
Lo. Howard, Andover.
Lo. Newarck.
Lo. Poulett.
Lo. Lovelace.
Lo. Rich.
Lo. Savile.
Lo. Mohun.
Lo. Coventrye.
Lo. Dunsmore.
Lo. Seymour.
Lo. Capell.
Lo. Falkland.
Sir Peter Wych Comptroller.
Mr. Secretary Nicholas.
Mr. Chancellour of the Exchequer.
Lo. Chief Justice Banks.

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THE LAWYERS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE
JANUARY 18, 1892

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS

OF THE
LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE
TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 18, 1892

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT
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